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has completed its first year[1] and reaches us as a bound volume of 246 pages, well-filled with half-tone illustrations and popular bird matter. Says the editor: "Our magazine is entirely different from anything hitherto published, in that we propose to give the life history of four or five birds each month, the illustrations of the birds being of sufficient size to be of value, and the eggs of each bird illustrated *full size*" (p. 28). The illustrations occupy usually a full page for each species, and are from original and very creditable drawings, mostly by C. K. Reed, with generally a page and a half to two pages of text, giving the bird's range, a brief description of its external characters, nest and eggs, and habits. The other matter of each number of the magazine is made up of short contributions from various writers, all of a popular character, well suited to the tastes of the beginner and the general reader, illustrated often with half-tone reproductions of photographs of birds' nests and eggs, and young birds. Many of the bird biographies are contributed articles, signed by the authors, those unsigned being doubtless by the editor. The magazine is well printed and the general make-up pleasing and attractive. It appears to be making its way in the world, and is well-deserving of favorable reception on the part of the public. — J. A. A.

Silloway's 'Summer Birds of Flathead Lake.'[2] — This is a well annotated list of 128 species observed in the Flathead Lake region of northern Montana, from June 14 to August 30, 1900, and in June and July, 1901. Of this number 120 species are thought to breed in this region, the other eight being presumably migrants from further north. The list proper is preceded (pp. 3–8) by a description of the topography of the region, which includes Sin-Yale-a-min Lake and McDonald Lake, in the Mission Mountains, as well as Flathead Lake; and also by 'Oölogical Notes from Flathead Lake' (pp. 9–36). These relate to 24 species found nesting in greater or less abundance at Flathead Lake, June 14 to July 5, 1900, and in many cases their nesting habits are described at considerable length. Under the heading 'Summary and Conclusions,' the author notes that the range of the long-tailed Chat (*Icteria virens longicauda*) has been traced to "beyond the middle line of the State" of Montana. He also refers to the abundance of the Western Evening Grosbeak in the immedi-

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[1] American Ornithology. For the Home and School. Edited by C. Albert Reed. Vol. I. Worcester, Mass. Chas. K. Reed, publisher. 1901. — 8vo. pp. 246, copiously illustrated with half tone plates and text cuts.

[2] Summer Birds of Flathead Lake. By P. M. Silloway, Fergus County High School, author of 'Some Common Birds.' Prepared at the University of Montana Biological Station, under direction of Morton J. Elrod, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, 1901. 8vo pp. 1–83, pll. i–xvi = Bulletin of the University of Montana, No. 3, Biological Series No. 1.

ate vicinity of the Biological Station, at Flathead Lake; although not found nesting, "the parent birds were generally observed feeding young of the year in the trees near the station," after about the middle of July, leading to the conclusion that the species nests later than is generally supposed. Of the sixteen half-tone plates, two illustrate the scenic features of the country at the Biological Station, near the upper end of Flathead Lake, and fourteen represent nests and eggs, including three styles of the nest of Wright's Flycatcher. The paper is a highly creditable and very welcome contribution to our knowledge of the birds of northern Montana. — J. A. A.

Shufeldt on the Osteology of Flamingoes.[1] — The skeleton of *Phœnicopterus ruber* is described in detail and comparisons are made of its principal osteological characters with those of the ducks, geese, storks, ibises and herons. The conclusion is reached that the Flamingoes form "an independent group, or suborder, for which the name Odontoglossæ may be retained." The six plates illustrate a skeleton of *Phœnicopterus antiquorum* and the skull and other parts of the skeleton of *P. ruber*. — J. A. A.

Oberholser on a Collection of Hummingbirds from Ecuador and Colombia.[2] — This collection, numbering 1136 specimens, representing 109 species and subspecies, was "gathered by Messrs. Claud Hamilton and Walter Goodfellow during their trip to Ecuador and Colombia in 1898 and 1899," and is now in the possession of the U. S. National Museum. The annotations include descriptions of some of the rarer forms, and the elucidation of many questions of nomenclature, and also important field notes furnished by Mr. Goodfellow. Mr. Oberholser states that with possibly one exception, this is the finest single collection of Hummingbirds ever made. Besides containing several species of great rarity, Mr. Oberholser finds in the collection one new species and three new subspecies. He also introduces several innovations in nomenclature. — J. A. A.

Bangs on a Second Collection of Birds from Chiriqui.[3] — In this paper Mr. Bangs continues his account of Mr. Brown's work in Chiriqui,[4] and

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[1] Osteology of the Flamingoes. By R. W. Shufeldt, C. M. Z. S. Ann. Carnagie Museum, Vol. I, 1901, pp. 295–324, pll. ix–xiv.

[2] Catalogue of a Collection of Hummingbirds from Ecuador and Colombia. By Harry C. Oberholser, Assistant Ornithologist, Department of Agriculture. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXIV, pp. 309–342, No. 1258, 1902.

[3] On a Second Collection of Birds made in Chiriqui, by W. W. Brown, Jr. By Outram Bangs. Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, Vol. III, pp. 15–70. Jan. 30, 1902.

[4] For a report on the first collection see Auk, XVIII, Oct. 1901, pp. 355–370.